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Austria

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VOL. V, NO. 13

July 5, 1952

ACHESON AND PARTY VISIT VIENNA. At the invitation of the Austrian Government, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson arrived in Vienna on June 29 for a brief visit. The Secretary of State was accompanied by Mrs. Acheson and by George W. Perkins, Undersecretary of State for European Affairs, and Ambassador Philip Jessup.

The Secretary of State was welcomed on the Tullner Airfield by the Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber. After a short train-trip to the Franz Joseph's station in Vienna he received another welcome there by the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Figl. On June 30, in the forenoon the Secretary of State was received by the Federal President Dr. Koerner and afterwards visited Chancellor Figl, Vice-Chancellor Schaerf and Foreign Minister Dr. Gruber. Following these visits the Secretary of State held a press conference at the American Embassy. At noon the Secretary of State was invited to dinner by the Austrian Foreign Minister and in the afternoon a reception was held in his honor by the American High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly. In the evening Secretary of State Acheson was a guest of the Austrian Federal Government.

At the press conference Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared "that the United States Government would continue to press the Soviet Union for a response to the Western notes urging a short form treaty for Austria." He said "the United States maintained that Austria should be admitted as a full-fledged member of the United Nations on her own merits."

"I would like to express my deep admiration for the bravery of the Austrian people. This people defend the fundamentals of Western civilization, which are dear to us all."

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MARSHAL TITO.

Following the conclusion of the visit to Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia by Dr. Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, a joint official communique was issued which stated in part: "The discussions touched upon both outstanding problems between Austria and Yugoslavia as well as upon the common position of the two countries. The government of Yugoslavia went on record as favoring the complete independence of Austria as soon as possible, and therewith its acceptance into the U.N. Furthermore, the wish was expressed that reciprocal trade between the countries be expanded to the maximum degree circumstances would allow. Moreover, it was agreed that the remainder of the questions which were taken up would receive the earliest possible attention." There was also an exchange of views, conducted in a spirit of friendly cooperation, regarding the satisfactory solution of questions related to the status of Yugoslav minorities in Austria.

In response to reporters' questions, Dr. Gruber stated that the Trieste problem had not been discussed, inasmuch as this was a "political matter", and one which "primarily concerned the governments of Yugoslavia and Italy." To this he added, however: "We have an important economic interest in Trieste, and it is our hope that these two governments will duly recognize the interests of Austria which coincide with those of the Port of Trieste." Dr. Gruber denied reports to the effect that Austria had plans of acting as intermediary in the dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia.

On June 23 Marshal Tito delivered a speech of welcome, in which he emphasized the "importance of this visit for Austrian-Yugoslav relations," and that it was "Yugoslavia's deepest desire to live on the best of terms with all nations who wish the same." He further declared: "I should like to stress the fact that we desire the best possible relations and closest cooperation with our neighboring Republic of Austria in all spheres, including the economic, the cultural and the political."

"This is why I feel that this visit by Austria's Foreign Minister, Dr. Gruber, will go far toward the elimination of certain remaining, though relatively unimportant factors which might conceivably stand in the way of still greater cooperation and good friendly relations between us. We therefore see in this visit the expression of a wish which fully corresponds to our own, namely, that we should henceforth walk the path of mutual cooperation more boldly and determinedly than in the past."

In his answering address Dr. Gruber expressed his pleasure at the fact that he had been able to take up with Marshal Tito all outstanding problems between Austria and Yugoslavia, and he thanked the Marshal for his hearty welcome. Dr. Gruber also spoke of "the necessity for improved economic, cultural and political relations between nations as a prerequisite for peace" and noted further: "Such a fostering and expansion of friendly relations must begin with the nations who are neighbors. I am pleased to be able to confirm that today we have made significant progress in the furtherance of good relations between Austria and Yugoslavia."

TRYGVE LIE IN VIENNA. On July 3, while visiting Vienna, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, spoke before the combined assembly of both chambers of the Austrian Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures of Vienna and Lower Austria. At the session of the Lower Chamber (Nationalrat) which followed, the Government's bill dealing

with the admission of Austria to the United Nations was submitted.

AUSTRIA LAYS GROUNDWORK FOR ADMISSION TO U.N.

At the end of June the Austrian Government submitted to the "Nationalrat" (Lower Chamber of Parliament - - Ed.) a report on the subject of Austria's admission to the United Nations. The report contains the proposal that the Foreign Minister should be constitutionally authorized to issue the following statement: "In the name of the Government of the Republic of Austria I am privileged to declare that Austria hereby assumes, unconditionally and without reservation, the responsibilities set forth and provided in the Charter of the United Nations, and by the same token solemnly undertakes conscientiously to fulfill and abide by all the provisions of said Charter, as of the day upon which Austria becomes a member of that Organization."

In the preface to this report to the Nationalrat it is pointed out that the aims and principles of the United Nations coincide with the policy of peace, friendly relations and good neighborliness with all nations which has consistently been pursued by the Republic of Austria since its founding in 1918. In the body of the report the case for Austria's application for admission to the U.N. is reviewed, and reference is made to the likelihood that the problem will be re-aired at the next session of the U.N. as part of the so-called "package deal", whereby Austria and other new member states would be admitted en bloc.

When a nation applies for admission to the U.N., it is required that the government of such nation enclose with its application a formal declaration of its readiness to fulfill the obligations of membership in the event of acceptance. The application for admission, therefore, combined with this declaration of adherence to membership obligations, together constitute a binding offer on the part of the applicant nation needing only the acceptance of the General Assembly in order to come into force.

AMBASSADOR DONNELLY BIDS U.S. PARTICIPATE MORE ACTIVELY IN VIENNA TRADE FAIR.

On the occasion of a reception given by the United States-Austrian Chamber of Commerce in honor of the Honorable Walter J. Donnelly, United States Ambassador and High Commissioner for Austria, on Thursday, June 19, at the Hotel Plaza, Mr. Donnelly emphasized the importance of participation in the construction, on the part of United States industry and business, in a permanent American Pavilion at the Vienna Fair (which is held twice a year, in the spring and fall, and runs for a week.)

Mr. Donnelly told a large gathering of members of the United States-Austrian Chamber of Commerce that the Austrian people and their coalition government have shown more courage and determination in the fight against Communism than any other nation of the western world, with the exception, perhaps, of the people of West Berlin.

Austria, Mr. Donnelly continued, had been occupied for seven years by the Nazis, and now for seven years by four powers, which means a total of fourteen years of occupation by foreign nations. This is just enough for any people. The Austrians are not only a people who love music and enter-

tainment, who have a high standard of cultural achievements and who are the most literate nation in the world, but they are also hard-working and liberty-loving.

Ambassador Donnelly mentioned the fact that it would be of tremendous help and of great propaganda value for Democracy in general and our form of economy, in particular, if American industrialists and businessmen were to participate in the building of an American Pavilion at the Vienna Fair where American-made products and goods would be shown. This would be a showcase for United States industry and business. The United States Government is interested in seeing that this American Pavilion become a great success.

Mr. Donnelly also mentioned the fact that Austria has received large grants from the people of the United States which she has put to excellent use, and he concluded that Austria is today in better shape and more consolidated, thanks to the industry and hard work of her people and of her coalition government, than at any time since 1945.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR DR. LOEWENTHAL VISITS THE WEST.

The Austrian Ambassador in Washington Dr. Loewenthal visited California recently. On June 27, he was officially welcomed by the Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr. Fletcher Bowron. On June 28, he held a press conference at the Austrian Consulate General of Los Angeles. At noon he lunched at the University of California and afterwards participated in a broadcast discussion. In the evening he visited the Archbishop and then had dinner with Austrian artists at the home of the famous composer, E.W. Korngold. On Sunday evening Dr. Loewenthal held a reception in honor of the Austrian Colony in Los Angeles. On June 30, the Austrian Ambassador was received by the Mayor and at noon delivered a speech in Town Hall. In the evening he was invited to dine with the Chancellor of the University of California. On July 1, the Ambassador was given a luncheon in the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Studio. In the evening he lectured at the Whittier Institute of International Relations and afterwards had dinner there under the presidency of Mr. Milton Katz, former U.S. Ambassador to the O.E.E.C. in Paris.

AUSTRIA CONTRIBUTES MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO KOREAN RELIEF PROJECT.

According to a letter just received by U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie from the Austrian observer at the United Nations, Dr. Franz Matsch, Austria is going to send medical supplies to Korea, in order to relieve the serious situation there. The letter reads as follows:

"Sir: With reference to your letter of November 22nd, 1951, and to the offer of the Austrian Government to contribute lumber in the value of approximately \$40,000 to assist the Korean people in relieving the suffering caused by military action, . . . I have the honor to inform you that, owing to extraordinarily high costs of transportation from Austria to Korea, the Austrian Government is prepared to offer instead, as its contribution to U.N.K.R.A. (United Nations Korea Relief Agency), medical supplies (as specified in the enclosed list)."

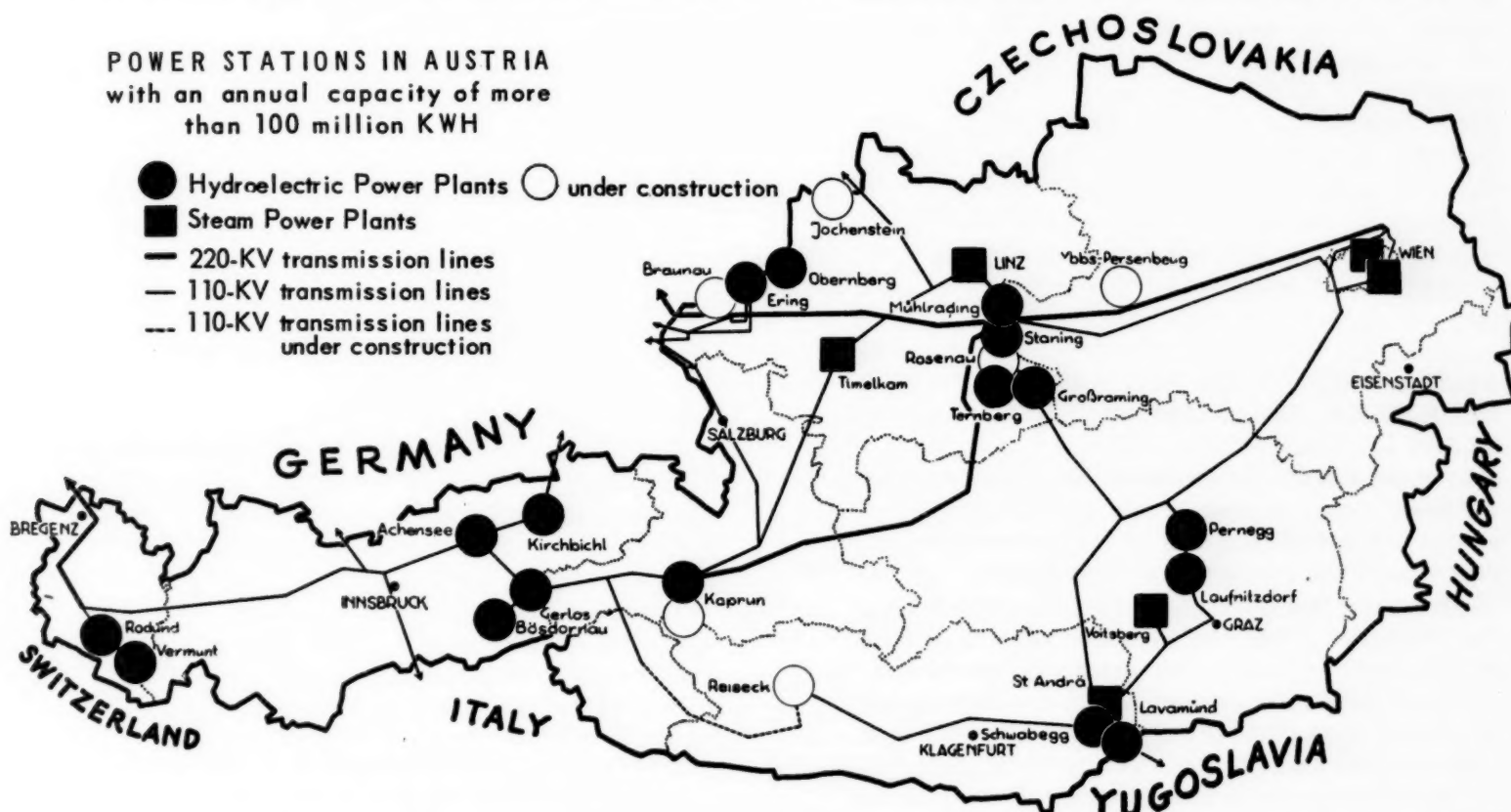
AUSTRIA'S ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY. The production of electric power in Austria dates back to the year 1870. Since then there has been a steady increase in electric power consumption, which in 1920 reached 1,768 million KWH. This constant increase necessitated an expansion of existing hydroelectric power production facilities and the capacity of many plants had to be raised.

Given the necessary technical facilities, an annual production of 35 billion KWH of hydroelectric power is economically feasible, although today the total output is only 6 billion KWH. In addition, the production of thermal energy still represents an important factor, because the sharp periodic drop in the output of Austria's hydroelectric power stations, especially in the winter, must be compensated from

steam power plants or reservoirs. With the exception of Kaprun, Austria has no significant year-round reservoirs at the present time (the Vorarlberg Illwerke send almost all their power abroad), and it is therefore not to be expected that the output of the thermal power stations will become of secondary importance in the foreseeable future. Moreover, since even in summer existing hydroelectric power stations have occasionally been unable to meet the daytime requirements of electric energy consumption, the supply of current by the steam power plants the whole year round, particularly in dry summers, is still necessary.

The following table lists all existing Austrian power stations of over 10,000 KW, as of the beginning of 1952.

POWER STATIONS IN AUSTRIA
with an annual capacity of more than 100 million KWH



Power Stations	Capacity at start of 1952 (per 1000 KW)	Annual production on the basis of average conditions (per million KW*)						
			H Erling	72	420**	H Sillwerk	12	85
			H Obernberg	84	495**	H Muehlau	10	35
			STYRIA					
			S Voitsberg	40	105	VORARLBERG		
			H Arnstein	30	60	S Bregenz	12	32
			H Dionysen	11	75	H Rodund	180	761
			H Laufnitzdorf	17	116	H Vermunt	116	
			H Pernegg	19	114	H Obervermunt	29	
VIENNA			CARINTHIA					
S. Simmering	112	290	S St. Andrae	68	180	H - Hydroelectric Power Plant S - Steam Power Plant *) - For Steam Power Stations figures are based on following estimates: Winter: 90% of capacity for 2,200 hours Summer: 40% of capacity for 1,600 hours ** - 50% of this represents Austria's share		
S. Engerthstrasse	31	80	H Schwabeck	60	320			
LOWER AUSTRIA			H Lavamuend	22	138			
H Opponitz	10	57	H Reisseck	24	67			
UPPER AUSTRIA			SALZBURG					
S Huette Linz	175	460	H Main Kaprun Plant	200	207			
S Timelkam	51	130	TYROL					
H Grossraming	54	242	H Achensee	77	199			
H Ternberg	30	159	H Gerlos	56	210			
H Staning	33	174	H Boesdornau	24	134			
H Muehlradung	23	102	H Kirchbichl	18	110			
H Gosau-Steeg	13	44						
H Partenstein	29	84						
H Ranna	18	74						

(Continued on following page.)

Electric Power Production (in million KWH)

Year	Hydroelectric Stations	Thermal Stations	Total
1920	918	850	1,768
1930	1,750	750	2,500
1938	2,408	586	2,994
1945	2,516	854	3,370
1948	4,450	888	5,338
1949	4,226	1,291	5,517
1950	5,006	1,359	6,365
1951	5,662	1,680	7,342

CANADA SEEKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Lester Pearson, recently declared before the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament that his government fully recognized the importance of Austria's role in Europe and was consequently sounding out the possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations with Vienna. He hoped to be able to make a positive statement on the matter in the near future, he added. A member of the House thereupon moved that in such event a Canadian minister to Austria should be appointed forthwith.

AUSTRIAN HIGH COURT RULES SOME PROVISIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

On June 21, 1952, the Austrian Constitutional Court, at the request of the Vorarlberg Provincial Government, invalidated those sections of the Foreign Trade Law which restricted the authority and responsibility of the Minister of Trade in export and import matters.

One of the provisions of the law had stipulated that the Minister of Trade could approve or reject foreign trade transactions only "in agreement with the decisions of the Economic Directorate." The law had further stipulated that in "his own sphere of competence" such approval could be granted or withheld by him only if in so doing he adhered to the "decision of the working committee of the Advisory Trade Council." It was this restriction of his authority which had induced Minister of Trade Boeck-Greissau to hand in his resignation a few weeks ago (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin Vol. V, No. 10, of May 24, 1952).

In its motivation, the Constitutional Court wrote that the section of the law in question would have deprived the responsible minister of the free right of decision vested in him by the Constitution. Retention of this section of the new law would have been in conflict with Article 59 of the Federal Constitution.

Now that the debated sections of the law have been declared unconstitutional, the Economic Directorate and the working committees will, in effect, act only as advisory bodies in matters pertaining to imports and exports. The Minister of Trade will continue to be the only official responsible for deciding which import and export transactions should be approved or rejected.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF AUSTRIA'S NATIONALIZED POWER INDUSTRY. The capital investment of Austria's nationalized power industry in recent years was as follows:

1948	270,000,000 Austrian schillings
1949	430,000,000 " "
1950	470,000,000 " "
1951	745,000,000 " "

The sales value of the electric power produced by the power stations connected to the national grid has been rising steadily during recent years. It amounted to 69,000,000 schillings in 1948, 126,000,000 schillings in 1949, 203,000,000 schillings in 1950, and 310,000,000 schillings in 1951. This increase was due partly to increased output and partly to higher prices.

ENGLAND EXTENDS WOOL CREDIT OF ONE MILLION POUNDS TO AUSTRIA.

On June 17 Chancellor Leopold Figl announced that Great Britain has extended another wool credit to the Austrian textile industry in the amount of one million pounds sterling for a period of six months, thus considerably facilitating the industry's supply of raw materials. Commenting on this, the "Wiener Tageszeitung" predicted that the credit would bring noticeable relief to the Austrian textile industry, which has heretofore been handicapped by a shortage of markets and raw materials.

SOVIETS EASE AUSTRIAN RADIO CURBS. According to a recent report by the Austrian People's Party news service, there has been a considerable relaxation of restrictions imposed on the RAVAG broadcasting network, which had been severely affected by the Soviet ban on the transmission of current broadcasts. Discussions on this subject were recently held between RAVAG and the Soviet occupation authorities, and subsequent to these talks the restrictions in question appear to have been lifted, so that during the last few days all regular current broadcasts have been heard in Austria.

DANUBE STEAMSHIP COMPANY MAY NOW OPERATE IN RUSSIAN ZONE.

On June 13, 1952, the Soviet High Commissioner for Austria, Lt. Gen. V. Sviridov, informed Chancellor Figl that henceforth Austrian shipping would be permitted to operate in the Russian zone, from which it has hitherto been banned. Mr. Bauer, managing director of the Danube Steamship Company, declared that the extension of Austrian navigation as far as Vienna opened up great new possibilities. Once the details have been ironed out, it will henceforth be possible to bring coal from the Ruhr to feed Vienna's two gas plants, which consume about 16,000 tons monthly, direct from Regensburg to Vienna by water, thus effecting a substantial saving. This summer it is also planned to set up regular passenger transportation facilities on the Danube between Vienna and Linz. Among the vessels soon to be placed in service are the motorships "Stadt Passau" and "Stadt Wien", and the steamers "Franz Schubert", "Budapest", "Schoenbrunn" and "Linz", as well as the newly-built "Johann Strauss".

TRANSPORT MINISTER DEPLORES BLIGHTING EFFECT OF OCCUPATION ON AUSTRIA'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

In an address delivered at the end of June in connection with National Transportation Week, Karl Waldbrunner, the Austrian Minister of Transport, summarized his country's transportation problems. While, he stated, the Soviet High Commissioner had now at last opened up the Danube between Linz and Vienna to passenger traffic, nevertheless, it has been precisely the occupying powers themselves who have in many respects been standing in the way of the normal healthy development of transportation. Thus, for example, Austria is forbidden to engage in civilian air traffic, and she is not even permitted to operate her own safety and maintenance facilities at her airports, which today are used exclusively by foreign airlines. As for rail traffic, the Russians keep a close watch to make sure that no cars or locomotives which they consider to be seized assets are shunted off the main line, even in cases where local circumstances demand it.

At the eastern border, as well as at the line of demarcation, trains are subject to completely foreign inspection and control, which often goes so far that freight and passengers, contrary to Austrian wishes, are sometimes not allowed to proceed. A particularly bad situation prevails in connection with communications, in which not only all connections with foreign countries are subject to alien control, but even domestic telephone communications between the Russian and the Western zones are monitored.

The degree to which transportation is disrupted by the political situation, the minister went on, is further witnessed by the example of trans-European rail traffic. Last year the Orient Express, which crosses Czechoslovakia and Hungary, had to be suspended, since the number of passengers carried daily had dropped to an average of three!

SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION IN LOWER AUSTRIA PROTESTS OCCUPATION INTERFERENCE.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Lower Austria, which met in Krems in mid-July, approved the following statement: "In 1951 the provincial administration was hindered to an increasing extent by the constant interference of the occupying power. This interference was brought to bear on all administrative and legislative branches of government. The crowning touch came when public servants who had done nothing but their duty had to be removed from their office for the most trifling reasons and on the flimsiest of charges, and expelled from the Soviet Zone on very short notice by order of the occupying power. All efforts to bring about a change in this state of affairs which has become intolerable for the population of the province were successful in only a small number of cases."

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TRANSPORTATION CERTIFICATE RESTRICTIONS EASED AT AUSTRIAN DEMARCATION LINE.

The Economic Division of the Office of the Soviet High Commissioner in Austria has just recently resumed the issuance of authorizations for the shipment of non-ferrous metals from the Russian zone of Austria to the western provinces, after a period when none have been issued since November, 1951. The responsible quarters have now given the go-ahead signal for the approval of applications which have been pending for a considerable length of time, and some applications were approved which dated back to January 1, 1951. Austria is still saddled with a burdensome system of transportation passes which must be presented when goods are shipped between the Soviet-controlled Eastern Zone and the western provinces (separated by a line of demarcation), which naturally results in considerable delays in deliveries of goods. A few days ago the Soviet High Commissioner, Lt. Gen. Sviridov, issued instructions that the transportation certificate question be reviewed. As far as the economy of Austria is concerned, the complete removal of this particular restriction is a matter of urgent necessity.

TRADE MINISTER BOECK-GREISSAU COMMENTS ON NEW TRADES AND CRAFTS LAW.

At the end of June Austrian Minister of Trade Boeck-Greissau discussed the revision of the country's licensing legislation in a nationwide broadcast which was carried by all radio stations. If approved by Parliament, a new law governing the issuance of trade licenses will go into effect on January 1, 1953. The minister pointed out that the main feature of the new provisions now being debated in Parliament was the abrogation of the so-called Trade License Restriction Law. Dr. Boeck-Greissau said that this law had been enacted as a temporary measure and that its desirability from an economic policy point of view had been questioned at the time, inasmuch as it created an atmosphere tending to stifle competition.

The Minister of Trade then discussed the new conditions stipulated by the law with regard to the issuance of trade licenses. Applicants for licenses would henceforth be considered on their own merits and their applications would be processed objectively. A second feature of the new codification of Austria's legislation governing the practice of crafts and trades was the abrogation of the German handicraft laws which were introduced in Austria in 1940. This, the minister felt, would result in a considerable reduction of administrative work. In the future, moreover, law enforcement against unlicensed fly-by-night enterprises would no longer be handled by the courts but by the administrative authorities, thus carrying into effect a procedure which has been long overdue. The new law would also promote current administrative reforms by simplifying procedures with regard to the supervision of trades and crafts.

GOODS TRAFFIC VIA TRIESTE. The following figures were recently released regarding the goods traffic in Trieste harbor and Austria's share in that traffic during the first four months of the current year.

	In metric tons	
	April 1952	April 1951
Exports		
Total	41,834	82,071
From Austria	23,759	52,052
(Austria's share 55%)		
Imports		
Total	151,721	127,345
To Austria	128,233	89,345
(Austria's share 84%)		
During the first four months		
Exports		
	1952	1951
Total	238,180	366,635
From Austria	148,755	249,431
(Austria's share 62%)		
Imports		
Total	803,829	457,410
To Austria	725,767	322,216
(Austria's share 90%)		
Total goods traffic		
During the first four months		
	1952	1951
Total	1,042,009	824,045
To and from Austria	874,222	571,647

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE PROCEDURES SIMPLIFIED.

At the recently held 28th Session of the Austrian Economic Directorate, this body gave its seal of approval to the report prepared by Austria's Finance Minister, Dr. Kamitz, concerning the Foreign Exchange Allocation Plan for the third quarter of 1952, the purpose of which is to reconcile Austria's import requirements with the credit policy and the schilling situation anticipated for that period. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Boeck-Greissau, the Minister of Trade, a simplified foreign trade procedure has been setup, and the list of goods to be exported under this procedure has been amplified by a number of additional entries. Under certain given conditions it will also be possible to obtain overall export authorizations for the goods in this list, while the extension of export and import licenses already issued may be arranged directly through the Central Import-Export Agency without having to be submitted to the standing committee, thus avoiding delays harmful to business. The same procedure has also been set up for the handling of price-change applications, with the exception of those involving foodstuffs and mineral oils. As regards the latter category, the approval of the competent department will continue to be required.

AUSTRIAN EXPORT FUND EXPANDS SCOPE OF ACTIVITY.

Early in June, arrangements were successfully completed by the directors of the Austrian Export Fund for an expansion of the Fund's financing of profitable export orders for finished goods to be shipped to countries other than those in the dollar area. The Austrian Export Fund derives its funds from the ERP Counterpart Fund.

In view of the fact that its available funds are still limited at the present time, the Export Fund will begin by restricting its financing activities to the export of profitable finished products which require considerable labor. To start with, the financial assistance extended will be limited to exports to Western Germany and the Benelux countries and will not exceed one million schillings per transaction. The credits granted will be for a period of up to six months at a 6% rate of interest. These production and export credits can also be granted for "Kopplungsgeschaeft" (i.e. barter transactions in which a given import order is coupled with an export sale - Ed.). The increased range of the Fund's activity has the advantage of no longer limiting the granting of credits for transactions with areas where a free dollar exchange operates. The rate of interest charged by the Export Fund for the credits granted by it is two per cent below the rate charged on credits authorized in accordance with the Export Promotion Law. Moreover, the Export Fund can finance short-term transactions up to six months, whereas under the Export Promotion Law only transactions covering a period of more than six months can be given consideration.

HITLER "DEFENDANT" IN PROPERTY SUIT FOR PAINTING.

A few days ago, toward the end of June, an interesting legal proceeding took place in Vienna. The defendant was Adolf Hitler, under Paragraph I of the War Criminals Act, dealing with the deprivation of property, which involves the taking over of Hitler's holdings in Austria. These consist of one, single painting. The painting in question, however, is the work of the Dutch master Vermeer van Delft known as "The Artist in his Studio", which is valued today at approximately one million dollars. Hitler is said to have acquired the painting for 1,650,000 marks from Jaromir Czernin Morzin. Final decision by the Superior Provincial Court as to the custody of the art work is still pending.

VICTOR ADLER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATED. In honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Victor Adler, who is credited with having brought about the unification of Austrian labor, the leaders of the Austrian Socialist Party recently organized a celebration, which was held in the Vienna Volkstheater. In an address commemorative of the occasion Dr. Adolf Schaerf, Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of the Socialist Party, declared: "The Austrian Socialist Party feels that it owes a special debt of gratitude to Victor Adler. This not only was Victor Adler's party, but it will always remain so: the work he began the Party will carry on in the same spirit -- in unity, brotherhood and stubborn determination toward Socialism."

The Socialist International sent Dr. Schaerf a wire, which reads as follows: "The Socialist International cherishes the memory of Victor Adler, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth is today being celebrated by the Austrian Socialist Party."

In New York, on June 27, a celebration in honor of Victor Adler was held by the Friends of Austrian Labor, at which the memorial address was delivered by Dr. Otto Leichter.

WORLD SOCIALIST YOUTH TO HOLD CAMP IN VIENNA.

The International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY) is holding its 1952 camp in Vienna from July first to tenth. Their last camp was held in Stockholm in 1950. Vienna is expecting 30,000 participants to arrive. The IUSY has 41 member organizations representing a total of 500,000 members in 25 countries, not to mention numerous affiliated organizations in various parts of the world. The IUSY holds its international congress every three years, while its executive committee, on which each of the member organizations is represented, meets once a year, and the nine-member Bureau, every six months. The IUSY has as its chief aim the betterment of the working and studying conditions of the younger generation and devotes itself to the preservation and extension of democracy against all forms of totalitarianism. In honor of this year's mass gathering, the Austrian State Printing Office is issuing a special engraved commemorative stamp.

AUSTRIA'S EXPORTS TO GERMANY AT PEAK LEVEL.

In mid-June the "Wirtschaftskorrespondenz" reported that Austrian exports to Western Germany in April 1952 reached a value of 7,200,000 dollars and thus the highest level since the end of the war. German exports to Austria during the same period amounted to 11,400,000 dollars, thereby creating a deficit of 4,200,000 in Austria's balance of trade with Germany. The average monthly export value for the first quarter of the year amounted to 6,700,000 dollars. According to the report, the gratifying increase in April indicates a trend toward increased export earnings, which Austrian industry must maintain in the face of all difficulties. The trade agreement between the two countries foresees a monthly debit balance of about 2,000,000 dollars, which means that Austria must make every effort to raise the average monthly export figure to about 8,500,000 dollars.

FOREIGN CAPITAL SEEKING AUSTRIAN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

According to a recent dispatch by the Austrian Economic Press and Information Service, there is a fairly large amount of foreign capital on the Austrian market which is available for suitable investment in Austria, mainly it would appear, in the form of dollars and francs. Almost without exception, however, only long-term investment is sought. Some of this capital, the report continues, is repatriated Austrian foreign capital, but exclusively foreign investors are also represented.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BUSINESS EMPLOYERS HELD IN VIENNA.

The International Congress of Business Employers was held in Vienna from June 9 to 11. In his opening speech, Raoul Mayer of France, the president of the organization, thanked Austria for having invited the congress to meet in Vienna and assured the host country that Europe continued "to regard Vienna as the heart of Central Europe." He stated that the 12 countries participating in the congress represented 2,100,000 independent business organizations, with a total of 3,300,000 employees. Austrian Minister of Trade Boeck-Greissau told the congress that, all difficulties notwithstanding, Austria had succeeded in adhering to a stable policy which was subject to almost no fluctuations.

AUSTRIAN-YUGOSLAV TRADE AGREEMENT EXTENDED.

At the beginning of June the trade talks held in Vienna between an Austrian and a Yugoslav delegation were concluded with the signing of a protocol which provides for an extension of the current agreement, and settles a number of questions related to it.

Under the terms of the new agreement, Austria is to provide Yugoslavia with pig iron, rolled steel and other products of the iron and steel industry, electrical apparatus, machinery, magnesite products, paper, pulp, textiles and various manufactured goods.

Yugoslavia's exports to Austria will consist mainly of ores, copper and other metals, ferro-alloys, bauxite, pyrites, various chemical raw materials, tobacco, pigs, animal feed including corn, as well as fruits and vegetables.

AUSTRIA EXPORTING X-RAY EQUIPMENT.

The Austrian Roentgenological (X-Ray) Society has just held its fifth congress, which took place in Vienna's "Konzerthaus" from June 19 to June 21. According to Dr. Zdansky, the society's chairman and director of the X-Ray Institute of the University of Vienna, the Austrian capital, which must be regarded as the cradle of medical radiology, has also pioneered in the development of X-Ray diagnosis and radiation therapy. Also in technical respects, Austria has retained its leadership in this field.

Mr. Peinsipp, director of the National X-Ray Technician's Guild, reported to the assembled specialists that Austria was in no way lagging in the manufacture of X-Ray apparatus, notwithstanding the improvements in this field which have been made in Germany and the United States, and she was even exporting X-Ray equipment to these countries.

PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIA OPENS CANCER CONFERENCE.

On June 17, 1952, in Vienna's Billroth House, the Fourth Austrian Congress on Cancer was opened by President Koerner. In his opening address the President declared: "The fact that so many research specialists and practicing physicians from nearly every country in Europe, and from across the seas as well, have accepted the invitation to attend this congress is testimony to the high esteem in which the Vienna Medical School is held throughout the world. Names such as Billroth, Wertheim, Schauta, Eiselsberg and Hochenegg have left a lasting mark in the pages of medical history. The present steps in the struggle against cancer which are being taken under the direction of Dr. Denk are being closely followed and fully appreciated beyond the borders of our country. A concentrated general attack against a common enemy, such as cancer, calls for international cooperation. With the hope and wish that, through combined efforts and sacrifice, the day may not be far off when we can say that cancer is corralled to the same degree as tuberculosis, I hereby declare the congress to be opened."

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY COURSES. At the Vienna International University course, Professor Hans Hoff, the leading Viennese psychiatrist, will lecture on "Problems of Mental Hygiene"; Professor Leopold Schoenbauer, the Viennese surgeon, on "The Viennese Medical School"; Maurice Boucher, professor of German language at the Sorbonne in Paris, on "Nietzsche and Modern French Literature"; and Professor Steffenson from Copenhagen University on "The Ideas of Rilke, Kirkegaard, Grundvigs and Kafka."

FAMOUS AUSTRIAN EDUCATOR CELEBRATES 70TH BIRTHDAY. The famous Austrian educator Elizabeth Anderl was born in Styria (Austria) July 8, 1882. She got a diploma as a teacher of languages after having completed her studies in Geneva.

The special method she employs for teaching foreign languages, called the "Elizabeth Anderl Built-up Method", imparts a sound knowledge of the taught language, especially for speaking purposes, after a training of only several months, during which time the lessons are divided between speaking the language from the very beginning and writing it after a basic knowledge has been acquired.

Elizabeth Anderl will be 70 on July 8. All those who know her lovable character and wonderful sense of humor will realize that her sacrifices achieved in the endeavor of building bridges of understanding from one individual to the other deserve admiration - and which is more - should be imitated.

Mrs. Anderl has a boarding school in Graz where home economics is being taught, and holds Summer Courses for the benefit of foreigners eager to learn languages.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB VISITS AUSTRIA. In mid-June a party of 24 members of the Colgate University Glee Club, under the charge of their director, James Sykes, sailed for Europe. Of the six countries the glee club intends to visit, their longest stay will be in Austria. The trip represents one phase of a project sponsored by the organization known as "Experiment in International Living", which has its headquarters in Putney, Vt. While in Austria the party will spend a substantial part of its time in Graz, capital of the Province of Styria.

ALFRED KUBIN AWARDED PRIZE AT VENICE "BIENNALE". President Luigi Einaudi of Italy opened the 26th "Biennale" Art Exhibition in Venice on June 14. The exhibition included 3,000 paintings and works of sculpture from twenty-nine countries. Alfred Kubin, the well-known Austrian painter, was awarded a special prize for painters by an international jury.

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